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If our friends who I stor us with manuscripts wish to have rejected articles returned, the must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

Mr. Bryan on the Paramount Issue.

At Indianapolis Aug. 8 Mr. BRYAN is to be formally notified of his nomination. According to the Kansas City platform, imperialism is the paramount issue.

In Madison Square Garden Aug. 12. 1896, Mr. BRYAN was formally notified of his nomination. In his speech of acceptance he asked his audience to " consider the paramount issue of this campaign—the oney question." He asserted that "until that question is settled, all other questions are insignificant."

That question has not been settled. policy for which 6,500,000 men voted in 1898 and to which they have just been pledged by their National Conventions mnot be regarded as settled. A cause so strongly supported is not beaten until it is definitely abandoned or becomes a feeble minority. Mr. BRYAN described his position and that of the Democratic party two days after the election of

"The friends of bimetallism have not been van quished; they have simply been overcome.

According to Mr. BRYAN's language in 1896 Trusts and imperialism, "all other questions," are insignificant by the side of the paramount issue. "The conspiracy of the money changers against the welfare of the human race" has not been put down. Until it is, the silver question must continue paramount in the eyes of its devotees.

Manila and the Lesson of Pekin.

The exact truth about the Philippines was stated by THEODORE ROOSEVELT in his campaign speech at St. Paul. It was stated with the vigor and clearness that characterize Governor Roosevern's utterences upon the stump:

"In China we see at this moment the awful tragedy that is following just exactly such a movement as at which the so-called anti-imperialists have champloned in the Philippines. The Boxers in China are the precise analogues and representatives of the Aguinaldian rebels in the Philippines. Had we lopted the 'policy of scuttle' in the Philippines, the licy which our political opponents now champion. scenes as those of the streets of Pekin. To allow the Pilipino rebels to establish their own so-called Government and then to protect them against other civfixed nations would be exactly as if we now sided with the Boxers in China, demanded for them the 'liberty to butcher their neighbors, allowed them to establis tect them from the wrath of dvilled mankind. A more wicked absurdity than the Kansas City proption for dealing with the Philippines was never enundated by the representatives of a political

The same point was made very well on the same day in an article which we copied yesterday from the Philadelphia Press. The Aguinaldists of Luzon, the analogues of the Chinese Boxers, had laid their plans for a massacre of all the Amerirans in Manila, women and children inthirsty fanatics and adventurers to wipe out American sovereignty and to establish "independence" under Aguinalpo's rule by a single stroke of wholesale butchery. The execution of the plan was prevented only by the presence of a vigilant and resolute American commander. Gen. ELWELL S. OTIS, with an adequate force of American soldiers.

The Democratic platform takes up the insensate cry of AGUINALDO'S American sympathizers. It demands an immediate promise of "independence" to the Filiping analogues of the Chinese Boxers, togethe with a guarantee of protection by this Government in their "independence" as against the rest of the civilized world. That is to say, Mr. BRYAN and his party would give to the Boxers of Luzon full power and unrestricted opportunity, and then assume responsibility to the rest of the world for whatever might happen.

We are now seeing in China what might happen in the Philippines if the policy of McKINLEY and his Administration should be reversed by the election of BRYAN.

The doctrine of the "consent of the governed" has its proper limitations in the case of Boxers. Aguinaldists and rebels and rioters everywhere in savage, murderous revolt against civilization.

Is the Miles Literary Bureau on a War Footing Again?

Signs of activity of the old kind are beervable in the ante-rooms of the office of the Lieutenant-General commanding the United States Army. We regret to chronfele the fact, but it is important

In the news despatches from Washington yesterday concerning the measures to be taken to meet the situation in China we find this significant passage:

"The necessity for getting troops into Chine quickly was called to the attention of the Secretary of War more than a month ago. On June 10 Gen ROOT, earnestly recommended that a large army sent to China to rescue the foreigners in Pekin. In that communication he advised that the necessary force should be taken from the Philippines, to be reand Porto Rico.

"Gen. MILES gave as a reason for his recommenda tion that the Boxer movement, then beginning would probably spread until it would finally become necessary to send an extrem ly large force, possibly 100,000 men, to assist in suppressing the uprising. "That Gen. Miles's judgment was not at fault has been shown by recent events, and particularly by to day's news of the defeat of the allied forces at Tien

"Secretary Room is said to be opposed to taking troops from the Philippines even now, and has been casting about to-day to find others that can be spared from their present positions. He decided, on the ac wice of Gen. Miles, that artillery is badly needed. and four batteries of the Third Artillery were ordere o sail immediately from San Francisco to Nagasaki. there to awalt further orders."

This has a familiar sound. While everybody else was uncertain about the duties of the present and utterly in the dark as to the events of the future, Gen. Milles saw clearly and spoke with decision. It was the War Department, the Administration, that over-ruled him. If his advice had been

followed-and so forth and so on. How do the newspaper types get hold of the alleged circumstance that MILES, and MILES alone at Washington, possessed

the military situation? How does such intelligence ever get out? Through the Secretary of War? We doubt it. He has other work to attend to besides preparing and publishing bulletins announcing what MILES thought, what MILES recommended, how MILES's judgment has been vindicated, and so forth and so on.

Secretary ALGER's tact and forbearance will probably be appreciated some day at their right value. Secretary Root possesses those qualities, likewise, in an eminent degree.

Common Sense in the Election.

The Hon. FRANK JONES of New Hampshire, formerly a member of the Demooratic National Committee, will support McKINLEY and the gold standard, on the ground that the only real issue of the campaign is national honesty or national dis-

To that declaration Mr. Jones adds this ensible remark:

"The attempt to make the issue of imperialist eems to me to be an effort to force to the front a polit cal quarrel as to what this country ought to do three four or five years from now, when everybody agrees as to what it ought to do now. Porto Rico is our ter titory. Cuba is to be delivered over to the Cubans hortly and as to the Philippines, Mr. BRYAN does not propose to bring our army and navy away from hose islands immediately any more than Mr. MCKIN MY does."

Mr. OSWALD OTTENDORPER, the editor of the "German-American" Stacts-Zettung. agrees with Mr. JONES, both as to the necessity of maintaining the gold standard and the absence of any present "imperialistic" BEUG:

"While German-Americans dread imperis more than anything else they have an idea that it will take years to inculcate imperialistic notions of our Government. They also think that the mo rabid expansionists will not dare go too far. But with free sliver it is different. German-Americans always feel uneary when the financial question is before the country. They are a saving people, and he uncertainty of the value of their savings is bound to agitate them. They insist upon a dollar of any kind of money being worth 100 cents-no more and

That is, these "German-Americans," like ensible citizens generally, will vote on the real and immediate issue and not on an maginary issue of the possible future. They are more reasonable than Mr. OTTEN-DORFER himself, for he says that he will vote for neither McKINLEY nor BRYAN, though he acknowledges that the only real and serious issue of the campaign is between them.

Mr. OTTENDORFER may be willing to throw away his vote at the election or to withhold it, but citizens of common sense. whether they are of German stock or any other, will cast their votes and so cast them that they will most tell on the result. Talk like his was common in the summer of 1896, but when November came there was less neglect of the suffrage than ever before in our history and the votes thrown away were relatively much fewer. Even the Prohibition ticket received only one-half of the number it obtained in 1892.

Why Distrust Japan?

Nearly four weeks elapsed between the date of the last official communication from the foreign legations in Pekin and July 6-7. when the massacre is reported to have taken place. In that interval a Japanese force of twenty thousand men might have reached the Chinese capital, had it een despatched on the receipt of the last appeal for aid from the legations, and had it followed the short northern route from the seacoast along the foothills which border the Great Wall on the south. The Mikado's Government was ready, and even eager, to send such an army, and it is certain that at least two of and Great Britain, would gladly have accepted the offer. But Japan could not send a force of the size named without the consent of all the treaty Powers, and no immediate and unqualified consent was forthcoming on the part of Russia, which required explicit assurances touching the Mikado's ultimate designs. Hence the delay, which, there is only too much reason to fear, has cost the lives of hundreds of foreigners in

It is a fearful responsibility which has been assumed by Russia and by those Powers which have shared her unwillingness to make Japan their mandatary in the name of civilization. The motives by which the St. Petersburg Government was actuated are sufficiently obvious. Had a Japarese army rescued the legations in Pekin from massacre, the treaty Powers could not have withheld from the Mikado the only recompense which, in all likelihood, he would have accepted, namely the right to control and colonize Corea. But the interposition of a Japanese Corea between the Russian naval fortresses at Vladivostock and Port Arthur would have rendered difficult, if not impossible, the establishment of Russian ascendancy in Manchuria. Consequently, the position taken by the Czar's dvisers was that the task of delivering the legations at Pekin must be committed either to a Russian army or to a joint force in which Japan should be represented only in

proportion to her population. While Russia's reluctance to see the work of rescue entrusted to Japan is intelligible enough, it is less easy to understand why Germany and France did not insist as early as June 12 that such a course was not only expedient but demanded by the paramount duty owed to the unfortunate foreigners exposed to slaughter in the Chinese capital. It is true that, in European politics, France considers herself bound by a species of alliance to coperate with Russia, and that she upheld he Czar's demand for the revision of the Shimonoseki Treaty, which deprived Japan of the Liau-Tung Peninsula. It is also true that Germany took part in the interposition which robbed the Mikado of the territorial compensation which he had fairly earned, and which, had he retained, would have given him a preponderant influence at Pekin. We do not hesitate to say that, but for Russia's interference with the Shimonoseki Treaty, China, under the impact of Japanese example and advice, would by this time have been well advanced in the path of liberal reforms, and all sporadic outbursts of fanaticism and savagery

would have been quickly suppressed. Even in England at the time, however there were those who looked distrustfully at the prospect of Japanese ascendancy at Pekin, and the misgiving seems to have been shared by Lord Rosebery, who was then Minister for Foreign Affairs, for, had he offered to support the Mikado, the attempt to upset the Shimonoseki Treaty would have been abandoned. Even now, one hears at times a note of warning from the London press against permitting the "yellow race" to acquire, under the headship of Japan, the almost irresistible strength which its numbers and its natural resources would derive from Western civilization.

sober-minded journal, seems beset by the idea that it is the part of wisdom to keep the Chinese people weak, discordant and benighted, lest the white race should be endangered. We are even told that Europe might succumb to a third Mongol invasion, like that of the Huns in the fifth, and that of the Tartars in the thirteenth century. The Tartars, it will be remembered, got as far as Germany, and the Huns as far as Chalons in France.

The apprehensions of those who are haunted by the "Yellow Spectre" seem to us entirely unfounded. Let us assume, for the sake of argument, that the Chinese should become able to organize a large, admirably equipped and well-trained army, such as the Japanese possess; from that moment they would be confronted with the tremendous problems of transportation and commissariat, which would render practically impossible the movement of half a million men three or four thousand miles by land, and the maintenance of them at such a distance from their base. The former Mongol invasions were national migrations, which occupied generations, and, in the case of the Huns, even centuries in transit. In our own day the Chinese army which reconquered Kashgar took three years to reach that Province, having been compelled to stop every year to sow and harvest the grain needed for its subsistence. The problems of transportation and commissariat which confront a modern European army cannot be solved in that primitive way. The only real peril to be dreaded in the event of China's transformation is that she would undersell Europe and the United States in respect of all manufactured articles. That is a danger which should have been taken into calculation when we of the West compelled China and Japan to open their ports to traffic. It is too late to avert the economic consequences of the commercial intercourse upon which we ourselves insisted.

We have but little doubt that Japan might have rescued the legations in the Chinese capital had she been suffered to despatch an adequate force thither in the middle of June, and we must hold Russia primarily responsible for the deplorable failure to deliver the foreigners in Pekin from destruction. If they have perished, they have fallen victims to Russia's resolve that never, under any circumstances, shall the Japanese acquire possession of Corea.

July's Squalls.

Never before in the recollection of cur oldest watermen hereabouts has the month of July been accompanied by so many thunder clouds full of victous lightning and furious winds. High water squalls, low water squalls and squalls ahead of time and behind it, regular sky tramps, have plagued people on land and water. Boatmen insist that they are flying columns from the recent great centre of rainfalls in the South. The scientific men probably claim for them some more aristocratic origin. But, at all events, here they are, and tremendous at that. On land they put umbrellas out of commission in short order, and on the water they play the same trick upon many boats. Only a few days ago near the Orchard Shoals light in the lower bay one of them caught a big fishing schooner, and before the crew could take in sail, the powerful boat was capsized.

Fortunately no lives were lost. Usually summer squalls in the bay come from the west or southwest against a wind from the south or southeast. They always give ample warning of their approach, for the storm clouds take some time to back up the breeze from the sea. When a boatman wants to make a fore the equall burgts upon him he may hang on to all sail in perfect safety so long as the sea breeze lasts; but when it begins to weaken he cannot be too quick about getting down all sail and putting everything in shape to receive the enemy.

When small boats cannot get into shelter, the best thing to do with them is to put out a long line, haul up the board and, when everything is ready, take the tiller and parry as cleverly as possible any slanting thrust of the wind that threatens to produce dangerous swing. Too many amateurs, infortunately, fancy that the board helps to keep the boat "right side up with care;" on the contrary, when a boat is anchored, it tends to trip her when she swings. This, of course, does not apply to lead-loaded boards, because, like fins, they simply form ballast, and that too where it can do the most good under all circumstances in deep water.

With a little caution and common seahorse sense a man can be reasonably safe in an able little boat, even in a 75-knot squall. The low water squall is always the most violent, but it seldom lasts longer than twenty minutes. In the night it presents a magnificent picture which the memory is sure to frame and hang up in its art gallery. The advance over the water of the immense black cloud whose dimensions can only be imagined in the light of vivid flashes of lightning followed by rolling thunder that increases in volume with each discharge, is splendid in all its fury. And when at last the full force of the storm comes upon the boat, she dances on little waves whose crests, blown off by the terrific wind, form a mist that with every flash looks like a great sheet of blue flame. Then the headstay and halyards whistle "The Star Spangled Banner" or " Home Sweet Home," according to the individual tastes of the occupants of the boat. and the ill-tempered waves hiss the music. At last the wind begins to lose its force; the crests are no longer blown off the seas and they rise to a height that keeps the skipper guessing until they gradually diminish to form a silent procession of baldheaded swells, the melancholy premonition of a white ash breeze.

That is one way to fight a squall in the lower bay. There is still another way which may almost be called a sort of forlorn hope. When the seas run high enough to threaten to swamp the boat as she rides at anchor, the only thing to do then is to cut the line and let her fly off under the bare stick. The occupants should immediately abandon thwarts or seats and plant themselves in the bottom of the boat, to give her the benefit of their weight below. while the skipper holds her straight before the seas until the squall passes away. At first thought this seems to be a terrible predicament for boatmen to get into, but, after all they don't think that it is any worse than crossing Broadway during the

busy hours of the day. Changing the order of things completely, the late thunderstorms came with the wind. While not one whit less furious than the oldtimers, their reach was far longer, and that is what made them so dangerous to boatmen. The main body of the thunder cloud usually seemed far enough away to tempt the boatman to hang on to his canvas; weeks ago an adequate understanding of Thus the Spectator, which, usually, is a but, unfortunately, these new clouds were

equipped with modern improvements in the form of wind scouts that caught many skipper napping and capsized his boat before he knew what struck him. This is a piece of treachery on the part of the wind that is rarely expected, and it furnishes additional proof of the wisdom of the old boatman's warning, "Never trust a squall."

The Octopus in the Barn.

Aug. 8, Col. BRYAN will fill the State Fair against Trusts, an all but paramount or pretty paramount issue to some or many Democrats.

Aug. 7, certain Kansas farmers will ssemble at Topeka and consider ways and means of selling their crops to the best advantage by means of a combination. These Sunflower monopolists are not only not afraid of the Octopus, but they want o octope on their own hook.

Aug. 15 is to see a darker deed. On that day, and at Lincoln, Neb., of all places in the world, farmers of that State are to confer. They are full of greed. They want to oppress and pauperize the country and make it a nation of serfs. They talk of forming a Trust for the purpose of regulating the price of their crops and selling them at the highest figures. They want to fix grain elevator rates, too. They are going to ask the next Legislature to force the elevator companies to store grain "at rate to be fixed by the State Board of Agriculture or by a board composed of wellknown farmers." A most refreshing plan showing that these farmers are not citizens of Altruria but of Egoria.

Both as a foe of Trusts and as a camera farmer, Col BRYAN must be pained by these exhibitions of commercialism and greed. After the close of the notification show he cannot fly too soon to Nebraska and Kansas and labor to persuade these grasping and monopolistic members of the producing classes that Trusts are an

Why Hausen Was Put Out of the Game.

Last week at Sioux City the centre field of the Sioux City Baseball Club, HAUSEN, struck the Omaha catcher, Wilson, on the head with a baseball bat. The cause of the assault was not, it is said, connected with the game which they were playing. We learn from the Denver Republican that WILSON is now raving at Slour City, from which he could not be moved, and very likely will die, and that President HICKEY of the Western League, has issued an order parring Hausen from all Western League games. The Western League President has also notified other leagues of HAUSEN'S case and the latter will play nowhere.

A despatch from Washington in the Cincinnati Commercial-Tribune says that DOYLE of New York, who knocked the umpire down the other day, without serious injury, is likely to escape punishment.

Evidently the League managers draw the line against players who have "killed their man." They forbid players to question the decisions of the umpire, but that regulation is a dead letter. From its violation springs all disorder, so practically the rule or the playing grounds may be said to e. "Riot tolerated; Murder forbidden."

Grotesque as this is it is the best that can truthfully be said of professional baseball to-day.

The Hon. F. M. BLACK, who sits upon the sench in Missouri and is a Gold Democrat, has anid this to the Kansas City Journal: "The Gold Democrat has strong convictions, as

he stood by them four years ago. He is stronger than think we will have to vote for MCKINLEY."

Judge BLACK is not a mere pendulum in

If there is a single trust for Bryan, name it Kansas Cuy Times. No trust has declared for any candidate, so far as we are aware, but the three made particularly prominent through their stock being

held by eminent politicians, are Bryanite There is the Ice Trust, represented by the Hon. AUGUSTUS VAN WYCK of New York, Delegate-at-Large to the Kansas City Convention and member of the Committee on Platform. There is the round cotton-bale trust, repreented by the Hon. JAMES K. JONES of Arkan-

sas, Chairman of the National Democratic

Committee. Lastly, and beyond comparison with any ther trust in the whole industrial circuit, is the trust that publishes the "copyrighted" edition of "The Messages and Papers" of the United States Presidents, represented by the Hon. JAMES D. RICHARDSON of Tennessee, leader of the Democratic party in the House of Repre sentatives and Chairman of the Democratic National Convention at Kansas City. The

Richardson monopoly is a common swindle.

The Bryan Coinage of Silver. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: It seems lear to me, after reading the article in THE SUN of this date under the caption "Silver Coinage To-day."

that the general public does not fully understand the meaning of the "16 to 1" article of the Democratic As I understand this article, the proposed legisla ion is the enactment of a law for the coinage at the public mints, free of charge, of silver dollars at the atlo of 16 to 1 of all the silver presented by the wners thereof and to make this dollar a legal tende or all debts, public and private. These dollars, when coined, are to be the property of the owners of the aliver presented for coinage. The Government has deem them or to maintain their parity with the gold dollar or with other redeemable United States cur rency. Their purchasing power is, therefore, limited to their intrinsic value, f. e., the market value of the silver contained in them. I aborers, like myself, and all other wage earners are compelled to accept them a dollars, although their purchasing power may b

Under the Bryan scheme the Governmen would accept silver dollars as the equal of gold dollars in all its vast transactions, though it would not in terms attempt to maintain the general parity between the two. For a little while the purchasing power of the silver dollars would not depreciate as compared with the gold standard; but as the coinage of silver went on unlimitedly, and the credit of the Government became each hour and each minute more and more undermined, the silver dollars, whether or not they bore the Government stamp, would fall to their actual purchasing value as meas-

less than fifty cents. Is this the proper construction

the public, and especially the wage earner, should b

of the legislation proposed by the Bryanites! If so,

ured by the commercial standard. Debts that were contracted in the past wit's no specific reservation as to the manner of payment could, under the Bryan scheme, be legally liquidated in these silver dollars, although the value of each coin to the creditors who received it would be far less than its face pretended, and a process of monstrous repudiation and dishonesty would be enforced. In 1896, when Mr. Bryan's election was for a time thought possible, probably nine-tenths of the business contracts that were made were made with a clause providing for payments in gold The Government, being unable to exercise any discrimination, would be the chief sufferer, and through this the country.

No law that Mr. Bryan could frame, no matte how severe its penalties or minute its provisions, could prevent two prices for everything under the free and unlimited coinage of silver, a gold price and a silver price, the latter representing the degree of depreciation which popular judgment for the time attached to the silver dollar.

THE GROWING TROUBLE IN CHINA.

tion include a definite act of war against Ru sia. The attack made on Blagoves the north bank of the Amur from the Chinese side at Algun or Saghalin Ula, was obviously for the purpose of interrupting the transport o troops and war material which has been going on for some time from the end of the Siberian Railway at Nertchinsk on the Shilka River to Khabarovka on the Amur, from where they are carried by rail to Vladivostock. Blagovestchensk lies about five hundred miles above Grounds at Indianapolis with thunder | Khabarovka and between eight and nine hundred below Nertchinsk, and from the opposite bank of the river a road runs to the southwest across the Lichuri Alin Mountains to Mergen Khoton on the Nonna River, a tributary of the Sungari River. From there it continues south to Tsitsikar, where the Manchurian Railway, in continuation of the Siberian Railway from Onon above Nertchinsk. strikes the Nonna River. Russian steamers from the Amur have been running up the Sungari and Nonna rivers during the open season for several years back. Petuna, at the junction of the Nonna and Sungari, is the point of connection of the new Russian railways coming from the north, east and south, and it is from and to there that track laving has been actively pushed during the past tweive months on account of the suspicious conduct and strange attitude of the Chinese authorities in Man churia, and strong guards have been stationed along the line. Up to last month about nin nundred miles of track had been laid in Man churla, and when the two gaps, that between Nikolskol, above Vladivostok, and Petuna. and the other between Port Arthur and Petuna have been filled in, troops from Khabarovka or Vladivostock can be sent round by rail to Port Arthur in a few days.

The sudden rising of the Chinese, however which is reported to have taken place through out Manchuria may upset all these calculations for the time being, until the troops which Russia is bound to pour into the country have put it down and restored the damaged comnunications. Meantime work on the railway from Onon to Tsitsikar is being pushed on as rapidly as the engineering difficulties in the way, which are considerable, permit, in order that direct communication between the Siberian main line and Port Arthur may be esablished as soon as possible.

The report that the Russian Consul at Kuldia near the Central Asian frontier, has called for assistance, shows how widespread and premed should, however, be able to send a considerable number of troops into that part of China as the railway from Tashkent to Viernoe, which is about 250 miles from Kuldja,is nearly completed, and the garrisons in Central Asia toward the Afghan and Chinese frontiers have recently been heav-

ly reenforced. While there is naturally a good deal of cofusion in the details coming in from all parts of China the broad fact remains that a universal rising against the foreigners is taking place. Whether the Chinese Government has lost all control of affairs or is in secret collusion with the revolution is not yet clear but must soon be determined; before, however, the point can be settled it will be necessary for Pekin to be occupied and direct relations with the Government reopened. The experience of the first efforts made to accomplish this have shown that some other route than that from Tien-Tsin must be taken, and the probability is that the relieving force will find its way there by the more northerly and longer but more practicable road from Shanhaikwan.

IN SOUTH APRICA.

What was to be looked for where such a leader as Gen. De Wet was concerned has happened. Breaking through the cordon formed by two British divisions between Rethlehem and Floksburg, he is reported in a despatch from Pretoria dated Tuesday to be making for Lindley, closely pursued by two brigades of mounted troops. The force with him is put at 1,500 men with five guns, and his object in going to Lindley is evidently to cut the communication between Bethlehem and Kroonstad and force the British at Bethiehem to fall back. It will be interesting to see the result of this dash, as, if successful, it will disarrange all the plans laid for his capture. On the other hand he is running the risk of meeting with his Paardeberg.

of Pretoria has resulted in their repulse with some loss on both sides, and a British advanced post has been established at Hamans Kraal. 26 miles up the railway from Pretoria to Pietersburg. The Boer forces are reported to have divided, one part going west, and the other east. Reenforcements, both of regulars and volunteers, continue to be sent from England to South Africa.

Ourselves and China.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: There is no use mincing matters. The whole civilized world, the United States included, is at war with China. Not with the Chinese people, but with the Chinese Government. China is practically without a responsible government, and must be dealt with just as Great Britain dealt with the Egyptian question. I have now before me letters from American missionaries written to their societies in this country, and from missionaries of the Church of England, written to the authorities in Salisbury Square, London, at least two years ago, in which it is clearly stated that the Empress of China was inimical to the foreign Governments. And when n August, 1895, the Rev. Mr. Stewart of the Church Missionary Society and a number of English ladies connected with the Church of England Zenana Society were cruelly slain by the Vegetarians, it was definitely stated by the missionary authorities in London that the movement was directed against all Christian peoples representing the foreign intrusion, and not specially against the missionary preacher of the Gospel.

not specially against the missionary preacher of the Gospel.

Nearly five years have elapsed, and the representatives of the European Powers with high-sounding titles and kingly status, resident at Pekin, instead of taking action for the protection of their respective embassics, have been discussing in mysterious cipher telegrams those various political complications which have arisen from the desire of Germany and Russia to partition China.

arisen from the desire of Germany and Russia to partition China.

And now the crash has come. It is without a parallel in the history of the world. There have been massacres more terrible, more cruel and more degrading, but never in the history of the world have the representatives of every nation in Europe, together with those of Japan and the United States, been insuited and cruelly murdered. It is the duty of each country so represented to demand that the Government of China shall be occupied with foreign troops. The Emperor of Germany has already declared that he will dictate terms to Chira only upon the occupation of Pel in with German troops. Such should be the decision of each nation whose flag has been basely insuited.

The supporters of missions do not cry for vengeance. The sixty-five godly men and

of Pelan with Garman troops Such should be the decision of each nation whose flag has been basely insulted.

The supporters of missions do not cry for vengeance. The sixty-five godly men and women who, as American missionaries, were martyred at Pekin originally went forth taking their lives in their hands, willing to die for the truth's sake. But the national flag of the United States has been grossly insulted, and President McKinley's duty in this matter is as clear as noonday. The massacre of our Embassy calls for speedy retribution, and the question whether Russia or Germany or Japan will get the lion's share in a partitioned China is a matter of secondary consequence. Far better that Russia should seize the whole of China than that this Chinese nation of cruel and darkened superstition should be allowed to prolong its useless existence.

President McKinley is clearly a man of destiny. The position of the American Government in this matter is unique. Russia, Germany, Japan and Great Britain will look to the President of the United States as an arbitrator in the present political complications in China. There is a tide in the affairs of men which, taken at its height leads on to fortune. And President McKinley is clearly on the tide. But the American flag will not be respected unless it is backed by imperial strength. When this strength is evident, then it will be possible for the Chief Magistrate of this great republic to become the adviser of kings, queens, and empresses. If necessary, the American troops should occupy one of the Chinese ports with an Envoy and Minister Plenipotentiary Extraordiary empowered to deal directly with the European Governments, as well as with that of Japan. America's representative will not be suspected of any ulterior object, but will be rezarded as an arbitrator. Such an occasion has never presented itself before in the history of the American Republic. We are making history every day of our national life, and all that President McKinley needs is an indomitable firmness, witho

MANCHU AND CHINDSE.

The Radal Division in Its Relation to Com-The latest developments of the Chinese ques-TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: If the true is is now generally believed, that the foreign Ministers have been murdered at Pekin, it will

not be the first time that the Chinese have been guilty of such outrages. In fact, the Manchu dynasty, of which the Emperor Kwangeu is the present representative, owes its origin in part to the murder of an Ambassador in the early part of the seventeenth century.
In 1618 Noorhachu, prince of the Manchu ribe of Tartars, declared war against Waulch of the Ming dynasty, then Emperor of China. He issued a proclamation known in Chinese history as "the proclamation of the Seven Hates," because it contains seven reasons for

his hostility, one of which was that the Chinese

had murdered his Ambassador. "For these rea-

sons," said Noorhachu, "I hate you with an in-

tense hatred and now make war on you." In

the course of this war Noorhachu captured Li-on-Yang the capital of the Chinese province of Li-on-ting. The garrison was massacred to man, and the people of the town were required to shave their heads in token of submission to their conqueror. Boulger, in his history of China, says: "This s the first historical reference to a practice that s now universal in China, and that has become what might be called a national characteristic. The badge of conquest has changed to a mark of national pride, but it is strange to find that the Chinese themselves, and the most patient nquirers among sinologues are unable to say what was the origin of the pigtail. They cannot tell us whether shaving the head was the national custom of the Manchus, or whether Noorhachu only conceived the happy idea of distinguishing those who surrendered to his power among the countless millions of the long-haired people of China. All that can be said of the origin of the pigtail is that it was first enforced as a badge of subjugation by the Manchus at the siege of Li-on-yang, and that thencefor-

ward, until the whole of China was conquered,

t was made the one condition of immunity

rom massacre."

Noorhachu kept up a successful war against China until his death in 1626. His son and successor, Taitsong, prosecuted the war with rigor, and after overrunning the greater part of the provinces of Shansi and Pechihit, was about to attack the city of Pekin, when he dled in 1643. He was succeeded by his son Chuntche, during whose minority Prince Dorgun, brother of Taltsong, acted as Regent Under his administration Pekin was captured. and the young Emperor was inaugurated in that city with great pomp and ceremony. The capture of Pekin was followed by the subjugation of the southern provinces, and the last tion of the southern provinces, and the last Ming Emperor. Fou Wang, put an end to himself and his dynasty by suicide at Nankin.

The Manchus of that day, though comparatively insignificant in numbers, were not only better soldiers but shrewder statemen than the Chinese. They owed their triumph as much to their success in bribing and corrupting the Chinese Generals as to their superiority in arms. When a rebel chief brought 100,000 of his followers to the Manchu standard, Taitsong said to him: "No thought of regret should enter your heart at passing into my service. in arms. When a rebel chief brought 100,000 of his followers to the Manchu standard, Taltsong said to him: "No thought of regret should enter your heart at passing into my service. With the help of God I hope to preserve for us all a great empire, and if I succeed there are no honors or riches to which you cannot look forward if you serve me faithfully." Such promises attracted many adventurers. At the same time Taitsong spared no pains to make himself popular in the territories his armies overran. He posed as the friend of the people, established schools in which Chinese was taught; instituted civil service examinations, and bestiowed military and civic dignities on the natives who attached themselves to his fortuaes. In addition to all this he professed himself a believer in the doctrines of Confucius, and even his enemies were obliged to admit that his practice conformed much more to the teachings of their great sage than that of the Ming Fmperor. For nearly four hundred years the Manchu dynasty has maintained itself on the throne of China.

During that time the two races, the Manchus and the Chinese, have remained distinct. The Manchus as the conquering race have asserted and maintained a certain superiority over the Chinese. The principal cities are garrisoned by Manchu troops, in which no Chinaman is allowed to serve. Rear Admiral Lord Charles Beresford, who inspected the Chinese armies in 1898, says: "The military forces are divided some are Manchu and some are Chinese. The Manchu forces are quite exclusive, no chinese serving in their ranks, but the Chinese armies have some Manchus among them. The armies in the north and about Pekin are nearly all commanded by Manchu princes. The Manchu armies are supposed to be '170,000 strong, but there is no Manchu army efficient either in drill, discipline or organization throughout the Empire."

Lord Beresford declares that the best armed, heat drilled and best disciplined army that he

armes are supposed to be included in there is no Manchu army efficient either in drill, discipline or organization throughout the Empire."

Lord Beresford declares that the best armed, best drilled and best disciplined army that he saw in China was that of Gen. Yuan Shi Kat, a Chinaman commanding Chinese troops. Beports from China say that this General is inclined to cooperate with Li Hung Chang and the southern Viceroys in maintaining peaceful relations with foreign nations, and in the preservation of order and the protection of foreigners in China. Li Hung Chang is also a Chinaman. On the other hand, Prince Tuan, we know is a Manchu, and it may be owing to the fact that, as Lord Beresford says, nearly all the armies around Pekin are commanded by Manchu princes, that the Government has found it impossible to use these Manchu princes for the purrose of rutting down the Boxers and protecting the foreigners in Pekin.

It may be that those Manchu princes are the Bourbons of China. They have ruled over China so long that they have become impatient of any interference from the outside world. The recent efforts of European nations to secure parts of the territory of China have alarmed them for the security of the Empire, and they may have determined that they might as well fight for it now as allow it to be taken away from them piecemeal. In this view of the case the Boyers with their religious and anti-foreign fanaticism may appear to them as allies that should be welcomed and utilized. If Prince's son upon the throne, he may have decided that the shortest and surest way to accomplish this object is to start a revolution based upon the principle of China for the Chinese and extermination for the foreigners.

The evident disinclination of Li Hung Chang to obey the frequent and pressing summons that have been sent him to come to Pekin seems to corroborate the supposition that the controlling powers there are hostile to the outside world. It has been chieffy through his influence that the southern provinces of China ha and order. Once in Pekin he will be at the mercy of the ruling party there, and no man knows better than Li Hung. Chang what that means. He must either make common couse with them or pay the penalty with his life. The men who have not hesitated to brave the vengeance of the civilized world by the murder of its representatives will speedily dispose of Li Hung Chang if he dares raise his voice against what they have determined upon Li Hung Chang has been called the Bismarck of Ching: Bismarck's life survived his influence, but Li Hung Chang may lose both if he goes to Pekin.

WASHINGTON, July 17.

Pekin. Washington, July 17. Rules for Dress on the Bathing Beach.

From the Philadelphia Public Ledger. ATLANTIC CITY, July 18.—(Special.)—The masculine bather who is not properly dressed during bathing hours is at last to be checked. A limit has been established, the violation of which will be punishable by fine or imprisonment.
Chief of Police Eldridge stated to-day that
Mayor Stoy had issued orders to the members
of the lifeguard force to arrest and prosecute
male bathers who roll their bathing trousers
to the thigh.

to the thigh. Colored Women in Restaurants.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIT: I WAS dining the other day in one of the many reataurants that are to be found on Sixth avenue, near Fourteenth street, and witnessed an episode which emphasizes the truth of how much easier it is to

preach than practise. Three respectable colored women entered the res taurant and took seats at a table near where I was sitting. Their presence occasioned a decided flutter among the waitresses and especially the one at whose table they sat, and the under manager was immediately despatched to the rear of the building for the proprietor. The colored women waited pa tiently to give their order, and were most decorous in their behavior. The waltress utterly ignored them. Soon the proprietor arrived, and all I could catch of his conversation with them was, that they could not be served. They immediately left the place, naturally with some indignation, but without disturbance. We have been accustomed for years to take th South to task for its brutal treatment of the colored race. The above is a small incident, but not without its lesson, and if we can set no better example to the South than the above would we better not maintain a discreet atlence on the subject?

NEW YORK, July 16.

DR. ELOPOCH'S INDIAN TRIP. Street Scenes in Bombay-Nood of Blanket

Louis Klopsch, who recently returne from a tour of inspection of the vast famine area of India, says that now that rain is falling there a new problem is presented. blankets by the hundred thousand and clothing in wholesale quantities are supplied at once, thousands of people already saved from starva tion will die for want of proper bodily protec

Dr. Klopech made two trips into the famine districts, going first 500 miles south from Bombay, and then an equal distance north, covering in all more than two thousand miles. He visited Poons, Khedgoan, Dhond and Amednegar, and then Baroda, Godhra, Dohad, Nariad, Amedabad and Viragam. He inspected every relief camp and every poorhouse along the Dr. Klopech gave the following account of his

Dr. Elopsoh gave the fellowing account of his trip yesterday:

On the day of our arrival in Bombay the streets were literally crowded with walking skeletons. Every step of the way we were besleged by men, women and children in the last stages of destitution piteously begging for a mite that they might eat and live. They held out their hands with a besecohing look, hoping that we might drop a coin that would purchase at least enough food to satisfy their hunger just for an hour. Gaunt men, emaclated women with nursing, diminutive, hollow-eyed, sickly bables; children with lega and arms like clothespins and every rib plainly visible, all ran toward us and after us, completely surrounding the carriage and entreating us every step of the way. Where did these unfortunate people come from? I asked. They come from the villages in families and groups to the larger cities hoping there to be able to beg shough to keep them alive, was the reply. How many of them are there in Bombay? Tems of thousands, responded my companion. The municipality sent 7,000 by rall to the relief camp at Thana, twenty-five miles away, the other day, but 6,00 left in one night and returned to the city, walking the entire distance.

All along the drive of over two miles, between our hotel and the Marathi mission, doorways, stoops and curbstones were occupied by these helpless unfortunates. Houseless and

"All along the drive of over two miles between our hotel and the Marathi mission, doorways, stoops and curbstones were occupied by these helpless unfortunates. Houseless and homeless, these unfortunates sleep in the streets of Bombay at night. It is no exaggeration to say that I have seen as many as 500 sleep on the sidewalk of a single blook, lying so closely that it was almost impossible to thread one's way through. Since the first of last January the deaths by starvation in India in any one month outnumber all the British losses in the Boer war to date. The number of famine viotims who have died since the first of the year exceeds the total of \$00,000, at which figure our losses in the Civil War are computed."

India Famine Ballet Fund. The Committee of One Hundred on India Famine Relief reports contributions of \$2,842.04 received yesterday, making a total to date of \$151,000.63.

Observations of a Travelling American. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sire May I ask you to allow me through the medium of your valuable daily to make a suggestion to the members of our worthy school boards of America, and through them to our excellent staff of public school teachers. Separated today by the Atlantic Ocean from my native land, feelings of sincere patriotism and pride for America and her institutions fill my heart and mind. Several years ago when crossing the Atlantic an amateur concert was given (as is, I believe, usual) before reaching Queenstown,

Atlantic an amateur concert was given (as is, I believe, usual) before reaching Queenstown, where generally some passengers disembark. At the close of this impromptu entertainment the chairman suggested that the whole company, composed largely of Americans, should sing "America," "My Country, "Its of Thee," &c. After several futtle attempts it was given up No one seemed able to render our patriotic song, and it was substituted with England's national anthem, "God Save the Queen," and although but a few English people were aboard, these seemed perfectly familiar with their national hymn, rendering it (standing) in an inspiring and enjoyable manner.

This fact so impressed itself that I have decided to ask through TRE SUN all our school-teachers in America when schools shall reopen in the autumn to make it a point, and see to it that our children committed to their care and instruction shall be taught early our national airs: "The Star-Spangled Banner" and "My Country, Tis of Thee." These soul-stirring words are worthy a first place in any school ourriculum, and should be learned, and learned well, by every young American, so that when any finale can be cheered and enhused with love of country. Since arriving at this inland of the town close its daily evening performance with the national air. Our great, grand continent deserves all the loyalty, all the praise we can bestow upon her. The truest and best can be reached only eventually through our American youth of both sexes. If our teachers in America but take up the "goore," our children from Maine to California will soon be the proud possessors of words and song ever worthy our zeal and love.

The Palace Hotel, Buxton, Derbyshire, Engaessors of words and song ever worthy our zeal and love.

MARGARET MACDONALD,
The Palace Hotel, Buxton, Derbyshire, England July 2

The name Taku signifies "great mouth." B to orne by the little fishing hamlet at the mouth of the Det River, the Pet-ho. It is the port of Tien-Tsin, and is twenty-five inties by rail from that city. Formerly steamers from Shanghai went directly up the river to Tien-Tain, but the mud banks now piled up at the mouth of the river prevent access and vessels of considerable draught could not go up the river anyhow because sediment has made it shallow. The village of Taku, now in the possession of the aliles, merely consists of huts occupied by fishermen, a ratiroad station and a telegraph office.

The region between Taku and Tien-Tain is a low plain without a tree, scarcely a clump of bushes and very few habitations. The few houses along the river are the homes of fishermen and their families. The railroad between Taku and Tien-Tsin twenty five miles long, has a double track, for traffic in time of peace is quite large. The railroad between Tien-Tain and Pekin is just eighty miles long, and there named in order are Staotse, Vangtsun, Lofa, Lang fang. Anting, Huangtsun, Fengtal, and Machiatu. the northern terminus of the railroad, four miles from one of the southern gates of the Chinese city, which

is the south part of Pekin. The Boxers began to destroy this railroad at the station of Langiang, about thirty miles from Pekin. They carried on their work of destruction in both directions, and are said to have made a very thorough job of it. There is no lenger any railroad, and it must be counted out as a means of transportation for a campaign against Pekin. There remain two routes

for an advancing army to follow. One of these routes is the Pel-ho. The river, how ever, is very shallow and can be navigated only by vessels of small draft. The Anglo-French forces that went to Pekin in 1860 did not take the river route, and it is not likely that troops would depend upon the river at the present time. The Pet ho, however, will probably be made very useful in the trensportation of supplies. The journey is made by poling up stream and making use of salls as much as possible. It usually requires seven days.

The second route is the wagon road to the west o the river which was followed by the Anglo Prench army. This force had to repair the road as it went along, and it was in very good condition when the army left the country. Nothing apparently has been done to keep it in good order since that time. forty years ago. and it is now in execrable con in winter wagons dak to the hubs in the mud. It passes for the last fitteen miles through the superb hunting park of the Chinese emperors jus south of Pekin and separated from it by a swampy plain. This is the great park of Nanhattze, and Europeans and other foreigners have always been fealously excluded from it. Because the Jovernment would not permit the railroad to be built through the park it was necessary to make a long detour to the west. A fortified wall, forty miles in length, sur rounds the park, which contains about eighty square

The Chinese people, however, are by no means exduded from the park, for the wagon road from Tien-Tsin runs through it, and there are numerous villages cultivated tracts and military stations in the woods. Though the distance is less than eighty miles, wagons take from four to five days to traverse this road

between Tien-Tsin and Pek.n. Silver in Colorado.

From the Lienter Republican So far as we are able to learn after careful inquiry tr nany directions, not one Silver Republican in a hundred in Colorado is willing to accept either the ticket or the platform adopted at Kansas City. Unquestionably, great numbers of Silver Republicans are rapidly driving back into the straight Republican party, and if the movement continues throughout the campaign at its present rate of speed nobody need, be surprised to see Colorado give a majority for McKinley

Bryan and the Poxers.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: What a pity it is that the Kansas City Convention could no have been held a fortnight later. The Democrats might then have got a plank in their platform, sympathizing with the Chinese Boxers, criticising McKin ley and the Republican party as they deserve, and their platform would be complete, consistent and up to date.

NEW YORK, July 16.